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o *Leonis.* ($\alpha = 9^h\ 36^m$, $\delta = +10^\circ\ 21'$.)

About twenty spectrum plates of this star have been secured. They show that the velocity varies between about + 82 and —30 kilometers per second, completing one cycle in a period of fourteen and a half days. There is some evidence that the spectrum consists of two or more spectra superposed.

χ *Draconis.* ($\alpha = 18^h\ 23^m$, $\delta = +72^\circ\ 42'$.)

Fourteen plates of the spectrum of this star have been obtained and reduced, with the following results for the velocity:—

1898.	July 25.	$+45^{km}.6$
	Sept. 5.	+ 46 .0
	Sept. 19.	+ 42 .6
	Oct. 24.	+ 14 ±
	Oct. 25.	+ 16 ±
	Oct. 26.	+ 14 .5
	Nov. 1.	+ 11 .9
	Nov. 5.	+ 11 .3
	Nov. 12.	+ 10 .7
	Nov. 18.	+ 10 .6
	Dec. 3.	+ 15 ±
	Dec. 7.	+ 18 .3
	Dec. 16.	+ 21 .0
	Dec. 17.	+ 20 .0

The observations seem to indicate a period of about six months.

W. W. Campbell.

The Copley Medal Awarded to Sir William Huggins.

At the recent anniversary meeting of the Royal Society of London, the President announced that the Copley Medal had been awarded to Sir William Huggins, for his great achievements in the application of spectrum analysis to the heavenly bodies.

Telescopes Nearing Completion.

"The Sheepshanks Telescope Committee report that the erection of the polar-reflecting photographic telescope at the [Cambridge, England,] observatory, with its building and dome, is nearly complete. Dr. Common has provided the mirror, and the object-glass is one of Cooke's triple lenses. The tube and apparatus are by Messrs. GRUBB. The adjustments and tests have still to be carried out."—*Nature, December 8, 1898.*

In connection with the above note, it will be of interest to add that two other important telescopes are nearly ready for use — the large 80^{cm} photographic telescope of the Potsdam Observatory, with a 50^{cm} visual guiding telescope; and the 24-inch photographic refractor for the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope.

ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS.

(Translations).

BOSTON, Mass., November 23, 1898.
To Lick Observatory: (Received 11:10 P.M.)

A faint comet was discovered by CHASE, at Yale, on November 14.729 G. M. T., in R. A. $10^h\ 7^m\ 4^s$; Decl. $+22^{\circ}\ 55'$ (approximately). The daily motion in R. A. is $+24'$, in Decl. $+4'$. (Signed) JOHN RITCHIE, JR.

Lick Observatory, Nov. 24, 1898.
To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 10:30 A.M.)

Comet Chase was observed by Mr. E. F. CODDINGTON, on November 24.0519, in R. A. $10^h\ 21^m\ 48^s.1$; Decl. $+23^{\circ}\ 36'\ 6''$.

Lick Observatory, Nov. 25, 1898.
To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 10:00 A.M.)

Comet Chase was observed by Mr. E. F. CODDINGTON, on November 25.0286, in R. A. $10^h\ 23^m\ 15^s.7$; Decl. $+23^{\circ}\ 40'\ 51''$.

Lick Observatory, Nov. 26, 1898.
To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 10:00 A.M.)

Comet Chase was observed by Mr. E. F. CODDINGTON, on November 26.0569 G. M. T., in R. A. $10^h\ 24^m\ 47^s.5$; Decl. $+23^{\circ}\ 46'\ 11''$.

Lick Observatory, Nov. 26, 1898.
To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 10:00 P.M.)

Elements and ephemeris of Comet Chase were computed by E. F. CODDINGTON and H. K. PALMER, as follows : —

$$T = \text{G. M. T. 1899, April } 10.65.$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \omega = 136^{\circ}\ 16' \\ \Omega = 107\ \ \ 11 \\ i = \ \ 33\ \ \ 42 \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{c} \text{Ecliptic and} \\ \text{Mean Equinox of 1898.0} \end{array}$$

natural $q = 0.6821$

[The ephemeris is here omitted.]